1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF RHODE ISLAND
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5	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA * *
6	VS. * JUNE 7, 2017
7	RAFAEL P. LEAL * *
8	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * PROVIDENCE, RI
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11	BEFORE THE HONORABLE WILLIAM E. SMITH
12	CHIEF JUDGE
13	(Change of Plea Hearing)
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16	APPEARANCES:
17	FOR THE GOVERNMENT: JOHN P. McADAMS, AUSA
18	U.S Attorney's Office 50 Kennedy Plaza, 8th Floor
19	Providence, RI 02903
20	FOR THE DEFENDANT: OLIN W. THOMPSON, AFPD
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23	Court Reporter: Denise P. Veitch, RPR
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7 JUNE 2017 -- 11:00 A.M. 1 2 THE COURT: Good morning. This is the matter of 3 the United States versus Rafael Leal. We're here for a change of plea this morning. Let's have counsel 4 5 identify themselves for the record, please. 6 MR. McADAMS: Good morning, your Honor. John 7 McAdams on behalf of the United States. 8 MR. THOMPSON: Good morning, your Honor. Olin 9 Thompson for Mr. Leal. I'm standing in today for Kevin 10 Fitzgerald. He's in a hearing before Judge McConnell 11 this morning. 12 Very well. THE COURT: All right. Mr. Leal, would you please stand up 13 14 and be sworn in by the clerk. 15 (Defendant sworn) 16 Please state your name and spell THE CLERK: 17 your last name for the record 18 THE DEFENDANT: Rafael, last name L-e-a-l. 19 THE CLERK: Thank you. 20 THE COURT: All right. Mr. -- is it Leal? Ιs 21 that how you pronounce it? 22 THE DEFENDANT: It's Leal ("lay-AL"). 23 THE COURT: Leal. 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 25 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Leal, you've been

sworn in by the clerk, and I'm going to ask you a 1 2 series of questions. You're expected to answer my 3 questions truthfully. If you fail to answer my questions truthfully it could lead to additional 4 5 charges against you for perjury or making a false Do you understand that? 6 statement. 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do, your Honor. 8 THE COURT: Okay. State your name again, 9 please. THE DEFENDANT: Rafael Leal. 10 11 THE COURT: How old are you? 12 THE DEFENDANT: I'm 39. How far did you go in school? 13 THE COURT: 14 THE DEFENDANT: I went all the way to college. 15 THE COURT: And where was that? 16 THE DEFENDANT: In Brazil. 17 THE COURT: Brazil? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 19 THE COURT: Okay. Have you been treated 20 recently for any mental illness or addiction to 21 narcotic drugs of any kind? 22 THE DEFENDANT: No. 23 THE COURT: Are you currently under the 24 influence of any drugs or alcohol of any kind? 25 No, I'm not. THE DEFENDANT:

1 THE COURT: Have you received a copy of the 2 Government's charge against you, the document that is 3 labeled Indictment? THE DEFENDANT: Yes. I did. 4 THE COURT: And do you feel you understand the 5 nature of the Government's charges against you? 6 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do. 8 THE COURT: Okay. Now, you do not have a plea 9 agreement in this case; is that right? 10 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 11 THE COURT: Okay. All right. So have you had 12 an opportunity to discuss the charges against you and 13 the consequences of pleading guilty with your attorney, 14 Mr. Fitzgerald, and/or Mr. Thompson? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did. 16 THE COURT: Were they able to answer all of your 17 questions to your satisfaction? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, they did. 19 THE COURT: About both the charge and about the 20 decision to plead guilty? 21 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 22 THE COURT: All right. Now, are you fully 23 satisfied with all of the representation that you've 24 received in this case from Mr. Thompson and

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Mr. Fitzgerald?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am. 1 2 THE COURT: Now, has anyone made any promises to 3 you in order to get you to plead guilty in this case? THE DEFENDANT: No, they did not. 4 THE COURT: Has anyone threatened you in any way 5 6 to get you to plead guilty in this case? 7 THE DEFENDANT: No, they did not. 8 THE COURT: Is your decision to plead guilty 9 your own decision that you're making because you think 10 it's in your best interest to do so? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, it is. 12 THE COURT: All right. Now, you said that you 13 were educated in Brazil. Are you a United States 14 citizen or not? 15 THE DEFENDANT: No. I have the green card. 16 THE COURT: You have a green card? 17 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 18 So you understand that your plea of THE COURT: 19 quilty in this case may have immigration consequences 20 for you? 21 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 22 THE COURT: All right. And you've discussed 23 that fully with your attorneys? 24 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did. 25 THE COURT: All right.

Now, Mr. McAdams, do you have the statutory maximum penalties --

MR. McADAMS: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- that you could put on the record for me, please.

MR. McADAMS: Yes, your Honor.

Your Honor, Count I of the indictment charges the Defendant with using the mail and means of interstate and foreign commerce to coerce or entice a minor into engaging in illegal sexual conduct in violation of Title 18 United States Code Section 2422(b). The maximum penalties for that offense are a minimum of 10 years imprisonment up to a maximum of life in prison, a \$250,000 fine, a \$100 special assessment, plus there is a special victim special assessment which is mandatory in the amount of \$5,000 if the Court determines the Defendant is not indigent. The Defendant is obviously represented by the Federal Defender in this case, so there's been a preliminary finding that he is indigent.

With respect to Count II, the Defendant is charged with traveling in interstate commerce for the purpose of engaging in illicit sexual conduct with a minor in violation of Title 18 United States Code Section 2423(b). The maximum penalty for that offense

is 30 years imprisonment, a \$250,000 fine, a \$100 mandatory special assessment, plus the same \$5,000 special victims assessment if the Court determines that the Defendant is not indigent. Both offenses carry up to a period of lifetime supervised release.

THE COURT: Thank you. All right.

So, Mr. Leal, the maximum penalties in this case, you just heard them set off by Mr. McAdams, but if the penalties were imposed consecutively, back to back, and what that means is a maximum term of life plus 30 years of imprisonment, lifetime supervised release, special assessments of essentially \$10,200, assuming you're adjudged to be not indigent, and a fine of \$500,000. Do you understand those are the maximum penalties that could be imposed under the law?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: All right. Now, you understand what supervised release is?

THE DEFENDANT: Not really.

THE COURT: Do you know what probation is?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: All right. Supervised release is like probation. It's a period of time that follows any period of incarceration during which there would be conditions that you would be required to comply with.

Now, in your case supervised release, if there is a period of supervised release, would be an extended period of time. It could go up to a period of life. The conditions could be very extensive and failure to comply with any of those conditions would result in additional time in prison for you. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: And one of those conditions would likely be that if you were to be deported you would not be able to return to the United States, and so what that would mean is if you were to return without permission then you would be incarcerated. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: All right. Now, you understand the special assessments that I just mentioned and that Mr. McAdams put on the record. In this case there's both the standard special assessments of \$100 per count, but then there's an additional special assessment of \$5,000 per count. Those special assessments are mandatory, they're not discretionary on the Court, which means that I must impose them on you. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

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MR. THOMPSON: Judge, I'm sorry, just for the record, we're not agreeing that the \$5,000 on each count is mandatory. Your Honor does have to make a finding --

THE COURT: Of non-indigency.

MR. THOMPSON: -- of non-indigency to impose that.

THE COURT: And I should have said that, and you're corrected in saying that, so thank you.

There's also in this case a minimum mandatory term of imprisonment of 10 years, which means that regardless of any other factors the sentence can't be less than 10 years, and you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Now, have you spoken to Mr. Thompson or Mr. Fitzgerald about the federal sentencing guidelines and how they work and how they may apply in this case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. So let me ask you a few questions about that just to make sure you understand how the guidelines work. First of all do you understand that the federal sentencing guidelines are advisory, not mandatory. What that means is that I have to give consideration to the guidelines, but I'm

not required to follow them; so, as a practical matter, that means the sentence in this case may be within the guideline range that applies, or it could be higher, it could be lower. Now, if the sentence I impose is higher than the guideline range or higher than what you thought it was going to be or what anyone told you to expect for whatever reason, you don't get to take back your plea of guilty once you enter it today. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: You also understand that anything you've been told about how the guidelines apply are only estimates. We won't know exactly how the guidelines apply to your case until the Office of Probation conducts its presentence investigation and issues its report. You'll have a chance to read that report along with your attorneys and file any objections that you believe are appropriate. Once I rule on those objections and accept the report, that's when we know how the guidelines apply. So once again, if it turns out that the actual guideline applications are different than what you were told to expect, you don't get to take back your plea of guilty once you enter it today. Do you understand all that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Now, you understand there's no such thing as parole in the federal system, and what that means is whatever sentence you receive, that's the sentence you'll actually serve. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: You also understand that under some circumstances either you or the Government may have the right to appeal the sentence I impose if, for example, you believe that the sentence I impose is illegal or unfair for any reason. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Now, you have a number of very important constitutional rights that you give up by entering a plea of guilty. I'm going to go through those rights with you now just to make sure you understand what it is that you're giving up.

First of all you have the right to plead not guilty to the offenses that you're charged with and to persist in that plea to a trial. A trial could be before a judge or a jury. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: In a trial you would be presumed to be innocent of the charges against you, and it would be the Government's burden to prove your guilt beyond a

reasonable doubt. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: And at trial you would have the right to see and hear all witnesses who would testify against you and to have them cross-examined by your attorney and to otherwise be represented by an attorney throughout the trial. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: And at trial you would have the right to testify on your own behalf if you wished to do so, or you could exercise your constitutional right to remain silent and not testify. If you chose to remain silent and not testify, the Government would not be permitted to use your silence against you to try to prove your guilt. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Finally, at trial you would have the right to use the power of the court to obtain documents or other items of evidence or compel witnesses to come to court and testify if you thought any of that would be helpful to your defense. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: By entering this plea of guilty today, you're giving up each and every one of these constitutional rights that I just described to you and

you're saying to me that you do not want a trial in this case. Is that what you want to do?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. I'm going to ask Mr. McAdams now to come forward. He's going to put on the record the legal elements the Government must prove in order to prove you guilty of these charges, and then he's going to set forth the facts that the Government says it would prove if this case were to go to trial. I want you to listen carefully to the facts that he describes because when he's done I'm going to ask you if you agree that those are the facts of this case. You can sit down while he does this.

MR. McADAMS: Thank you, your Honor.

Your Honor, as I indicated before, Count I is the offense of using means of interstate commerce to entice an individual under the age of 18 to engage in illicit sexual activity. There are four elements to that offense: The first is that the Defendant knowingly persuaded, induced, enticed or coerced the person in question to engage in sexual activity; the second element is that he did so by using a facility or means of interstate or foreign commerce; the third is that the person at the time was less than 18 years old; and the fourth element is that the sexual activity was

a criminal offense. The criminal offense is defined by state law. In Rhode Island the age of consent is 16 years old. Sexual intercourse between a person over the age of 18 and a person between the ages of 14 and 16 is third-degree sexual assault, which is a felony offense.

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Count II is traveling in interstate or foreign commerce for the purpose of engaging in illicit sexual conduct as defined in Title 18 USC Section 2423(f), that is, sexual contact with a minor. The elements of Count II are: (1) that the Defendant traveled in interstate commerce; (2) that the Defendant's purpose in traveling in interstate commerce was to engage in a sexual act with an individual he believed was under the age of 18; and (3) that the intended sexual act would have been a violation of federal criminal law. sexual act would be in violation of federal law if it includes contact between a mouth and penis, the mouth and vulva, or the mouth and anus; or the intentional touching, not through the clothing, of the genitalia of another person who has not attained the age of 16 years with an intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, degrade, or arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

Had the case proceeded to trial, the Government would have proven the following beyond a reasonable

doubt: On October 22nd, 2016, at approximately 4:15 p.m. Bristol Police Officer Tyler Carreiro was on routine patrol near the Bristol Town Beach and the area of the East Bay Bike Path. Officer Carreiro noticed a vehicle running with windows foggy and what appeared to be people moving inside, one on top of the other. The vehicle bore Massachusetts license plates.

Officer Carreiro knocked on the driver side window and instructed the person in the driver seat to lower the window. The operator failed to comply. The officer knocked several more times before the passenger window was lowered, and the officer went to that side. He observed the Defendant in the driver's seat pulling up his pants. The Defendant was sweating and appeared startled.

The other occupant of the vehicle was later identified to be a 14-year-old female whose identity is known to the investigation and whom I will refer to as "Minor Victim." Minor Victim had her shirt partially on and appeared to be putting her breasts back into her bra and pulling her shirt up to her shoulders.

Minor Victim appeared nervous and curled up in the fetal position facing away from the officer.

Mr. Leal was asked what they were doing, and he stated "fooling around." He was asked if they had

engaged in sexual intercourse and stated "no." He was asked if Minor Victim was performing sex on him, and he stated "Yeah, we are just fooling around, we are friends." The Defendant was asked how old the Minor Victim is, and he stated "19" and then said "18." He stated that he has known Minor Victim for four months and they met on Instagram.

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Minor Victim initially gave a date of birth without a year when she was asked, and then said "1997" and then changed it to "1998." The officers asked Minor Victim if she would exit the vehicle so that they could speak to her without Mr. Leal present. Victim then talked to the officers while seated in the cruiser door (sic) and stated that she was born in 2002, "I am 14." Minor Victim was asked if she was okay and did not answer. She was asked if she had been touched inappropriately and began to cry. She stated that she had just engaged in sexual intercourse with Mr. Leal. Minor Victim stated that he touched her vagina with his tongue, fingers and penis. When asked if she was penetrated, Minor Victim stated yes by all The Minor Victim stated that she had had sexual intercourse with Mr. Leal on multiple occasions in Bristol.

Mr. Leal was placed under arrest and transported

to Bristol police headquarters. Minor Victim was transported to police headquarters and interviewed with the consent of her parents.

Minor Victim stated in substance that she'd met Mr. Leal on Instagram in approximately June of 2016. They also communicated on Snapchat, Kik, and via text message. Minor Victim communicated with Mr. Leal almost every day during the summer through text message.

Minor Victim met Leal through a group called DDLG which she explained means "Daddy Dom Little Girl," a community where daddies can meet young girls on a variety of social media. Minor Victim told the Defendant that she's only 14 years old on numerous occasions.

Minor Victim first met Mr. Leal in person in Warren, Rhode Island. At the initial meeting the Defendant knew that Minor Victim was 14 and Minor Victim knew that Mr. Leal was 38 years old at the time. Sexual contact did not occur on the first meeting. Minor Victim stated that she did not want the relationship to be sexual but it eventually turned that way.

Minor Victim stated she had sexual intercourse with Leal four times. The first sexual encounter

occurred in Leal's car in the parking lot of a middle school in Warren, Rhode Island, shortly after the 4th of July. Mr. Leal flipped her over, took off her underwear and put his penis in her vagina. The second sexual encounter occurred at Colt State Park in Bristol on an unknown date in the summer of 2016. Mr. Leal took Minor Victim to the movies and the mall and then took her to Colt State Park. She fell asleep in the car and awoke to him kissing her. He took out his penis and tried to insert it in her vagina, but he was unable to maintain an erection.

Minor Victim stated that on or about October 16, 2016, Mr. Leal again attempted to have sex with her but was unable to maintain an erection. Minor Victim stated that on October 22nd, 2016, the date that led to the arrest, Mr. Leal had picked her up in Warren and drove her to Colt State Park, he took off her pants and underwear, got on top of her and put his penis inside her vagina.

Upon arriving at Bristol police headquarters,
Mr. Leal was processed, read his Miranda rights, and
agreed to waive his rights and speak with police
regarding the incident. He said in sum and substance
that he lives in Boston, Massachusetts, that he met
Minor Victim on Instagram, he came across her profile

and sent her a message to talk in approximately June of 2016. He texted with the Minor Victim and provided her cell phone to the officers -- her cell phone number to the officers. He claimed that he asked Minor Victim how old she was several times and that she always told him she was 18. He stated that he first met the victim in Rhode Island -- excuse me -- in Warren, Rhode Island in July of 2016 in person. They arranged the meeting through Instagram.

Mr. Leal described meeting with Minor Victim on several occasions. He traveled from Massachusetts and picked her up in Warren and took her to Providence Place Mall, a middle school in Warren, and Colt State Park on different occasions. He was not sure what the dates were.

Mr. Leal stated that he penetrated Minor
Victim's vagina with his fingers and that he had sexual
intercourse with Minor Victim on three occasions, but
on two occasions he had problems penetrating because of
erectile dysfunction. Mr. Leal stated that he was able
to become erect on October 22nd and had intercourse
with Minor Victim before the police arrived.

Numerous text messages between Mr. Leal and the Minor Victim were obtained from Minor Victim's phone and the Defendant's phone. The texts demonstrate that

Mr. Leal sent gifts to Minor Victim, including Beats earbuds, and also asked for videos and pictures to be sent via Snapchat and other social media including Kik. In some instances Mr. Leal suggested the minor send pictures of herself sucking on a pacifier.

The following is a small sample of text messages sent to Minor Victim by the Defendant: "My first night with you, you will wear a night dress for daddy."

"I'd take the paci out, kiss you, give you back the paci, and play with your hair till you fall asleep. Then when you wake up daddy would give you a million kisses and have your favorite dinner ready for you. Then I'd feed you everything and have your favorite drink with your sip cup."

"I like the pic better with the binky. That made me really happy and melt my heart."

"You know that daddy will kiss you all night long nonstop when we sleep together for the first time. I will kiss you in every single part of your little girl body, specifically the booty."

"You better not, or daddy will spank the booty."

"But I see that you have to make yourself call me daddy dude, not cool at all. It should be natural for you to call me daddy all the time."

"I keep asking if I'm the one you really want

because you are only 14. I kinda have to ask that myself."

"Because if you were a 25 year old I'd had dumped you a long time ago, but age for me is just a number."

"One stupid mistake can ruin all we have now."

"I'm not losing you, and it is up to us to be very careful."

"Make sure when you print you're alone in the house."

"Maybe I'm wrong, but I feel that you have a problem when I ask you to blow me or play with me."

"Don't ever say yes if your guys or guy friends ask you out, ever. Don't ever say yes if a guy friend wants you to go watch a movie at his house or take you to the movies, ever. Maybe you're not ready for a daddy like me. That's y." (Sic)

"Yesterday when I kinda choke you, I really like it. Was my first time. I'm not a virgin on that anymore."

After he was arrested, the Defendant was detained. He sent a letter to the Minor Victim from the Wyatt facility addressed to a nickname for the defendant -- for the victim. Excuse me. The letter was intercepted by the victim's parents, who provided

it to law enforcement. Among other things the letter from Mr. Leal stated:

"You are only mine, just for me, so no one is allowed to have you. You are my property. You belong to me, me, me. Don't even think about anyone else.

That's not going to happen, period."

"When I get my sentence, after I serve it, I will be most def send back to Brazil, and since you belong and you are my property, you are gonna come with me."

The Defendant also directed the victim to provide a different address where Leal could contact her and instructed the victim not to use her real name when communicating with him, and provided a form of a code in which he suggested that she write letters to him.

Finally, your Honor, the Indictment does contain a forfeiture count, and it is the Government's intention to forfeit the smartphone that was seized from the Defendant on the day of his arrest.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. McAdams.

Mr. Leal, would you please stand up. All right.

Mr. Leal, did you listen carefully to the facts that

Mr. McAdams stated were the facts that the Government

would prove if this case were to go to trial?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you agree that those are all the facts of this case?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Is there anything that he said or described in his recitation of facts that you believe is untrue or incorrect for any reason at all?

THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: I'm going to ask you now how you wish to plead to the charges against you, guilty or not guilty.

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

THE COURT: It is the finding of this Court in the case of the United States versus Rafael Leal that the Defendant is fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea, that the Defendant is aware of the nature of the charges against him and the consequences of his plea, that his plea of guilty is a knowing and voluntary plea supported by an independent basis in fact containing each of the essential elements of the offense. His plea is therefore accepted. He is hereby adjudged guilty of those offenses.

Sentencing in this case will be set down for September 11, 2017 at 9:30 a.m. In the meantime,

Mr. Leal, the Probation Office will be preparing a presentence investigation report that I'll utilize for purposes of sentencing, and I encourage you to cooperate with the Probation Office in the preparation of that report. All right. Is there anything further that we need to take up? Nothing from the Government. MR. McADAMS: MR. THOMPSON: No. Thank you, Judge. THE COURT: We'll be in recess. (Adjourned) 

1	<u>CERTIFICATION</u>
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6	I, Denise P. Veitch, RPR, do hereby certify
7	that the foregoing pages are a true and accurate
8	transcription of my stenographic notes in the
9	above-entitled case.
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13	<u>/s/ Denise P. Veitch</u> Denise P. Veitch, RPR
14	Denise I. Verton, Kik
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16	<u>January 19, 2018</u> Date
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